

BOLD HIGHWAYMEN

Hold Up a C. & O. Passenger Train at Huntington, W. Va.

ONE PASSENGER SHOT TO DEATH

And Another Wounded in a Desperate Fight in the Car.

ONE OF THE ROBBERS CAPTURED.

His Dizzy Story of How He Received a Suspicious Wound.

THE BANDITS NEW IN THE BUSINESS

And Go About Their Work in Clumsy Style, Though They Have All the Appearance of Typical Western Masked Train Robbers--Oscar Tieche, of Cincinnati, Attacks Them and is Killed, and a Drummer Who Goes to His Assistance is Wounded. The Murdered Man Was on His Way to New York to Be Married, Accompanied by His Betrothed, Who is Crazed by Grief--Story of a Participant in the Affair.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Dec. 13.—Last night, as the F. F. V. Chesapeake & Ohio train left Huntington at about 12:30, quite a number of passengers got aboard, some from Huntington, others from the Newport News & Mississippi line. Among them were two men, one wearing long hair, resembling Buffalo Bill in stature and general appearance, except that his mustache and chin whiskers were smaller and lighter in color. His companion was a man of medium size, of dark complexion and also wore a small beard. The ladies car which they entered was crowded and they stepped in the ladies' toilet room as the conductor passed through the car, one saying to the other, "Let the conductor pass." Shortly after the train pulled out from Huntington they emerged from the toilet room, the larger one raising his hat and letting a mask fall over his face as he stepped through the door. His companion was already masked. The larger man had a revolver in each hand and his companion, who was in the lead, held one.

THE MURDER. The larger one said to the already terrified passengers: "Throw up your hands; be quiet; you won't be hurt if you don't move." He then went down to the other end of the car where he accosted a man sitting on the long seat next the vestibule at the upper end of the car. This man was Oscar Tieche, of Cincinnati, who, with a young lady occupying the seat fronting him, were on their way to New York, where they were to be married and then go to Germany on a wedding trip. Tieche, instead of complying with his demands and not understanding the English language, made a grab for the revolver, and Peter Drake, a commercial traveler from Cincinnati, occupying a seat near, came to his assistance. Tieche succeeded in getting one of the revolvers from Drake, and catching hold of the man, who was trying to shoot, threw the muzzle of his revolver down and caught the lead in his own foot, the next shot striking him in the calf of the leg. Tieche was shot twice, one of the balls striking him under the right eye, and the other in the face inflicting fatal wounds.

THE ESCAPE. Nothing was taken from any of the passengers on the train, and seeing that the attempt at robbery was a failure, the smaller man pulled the bell cord and stopped the train. After firing several shots through the car for the purpose of intimidating the passengers, he and his companion got off and walked across the bottom in the direction of the Chesapeake & Ohio shops.

The train came on to Charleston and Mr. Tieche was taken from the cars here and died about 3 o'clock at the passenger depot, while Mr. Drake went on to New York, where he will lay up for repairs. It is thought the would-be robbers came to Huntington on the Louisville train which arrives there ten minutes ahead of the F. F. V. There is no suspicion as to their identity or their whereabouts. Mr. Tieche's body was taken to Cincinnati on the F. F. V. today by his fiancée, who is heartbroken over the sad occurrence.

A PASSENGER'S STORY.

W. P. Roll, of Danville, Va., a passenger on the train, and who is now in this city, an eye witness and a participant, gives the following description of the occurrence:

"While waiting for the F. F. V. at Huntington last night, which was a little late, I walked into the waiting room, where I noticed two men sitting near the door. My attention was particularly attracted to the taller one, who wore black hair reaching to his shoulders. I next walked into the lunch room to get a cup of coffee before the train left and noticed the long haired man follow me in. He eyed the crowd a few moments and went out. I got a good view of his features and eyed him closely as a curious looking fellow. I next stepped on the train, securing the first seat in the upper end of the coach, which was the only vacant one in sight.

"As the train started I noticed the two men walk through the coach, apparently looking for seats. I wanted to get a Pullman seat in the rear car, so I walked back to investigate this matter and found the next car behind to be the dining car. The train was now in full motion, leaving Huntington. I concluded to return to my seat.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

"As I walked through the vestibule I recognized the same two men standing alone in the vestibule, peering through the door into the car. I asked one to let me pass, which he did, and I went to the front and resumed the first seat on the right hand side. On glancing around I saw the German who was afterwards killed on the opposite seat

of the train. The train, I suppose, was about one and one-half miles from the station when I heard the porter call for help. In the rear of the car, about the same time, two shots were fired, and the man with long hair rushed to my end of the car and covered both sides with two long Colt six-shooters.

"I hardly had time to think before the German on the opposite seat had leaped on the robber like a tiger directly in front, catching him around the body and arms. I jumped to his assistance, catching the robber behind, when the German threw the bandit to the floor heavily. I did not fall with them. The second bandit, who was shooting in the rear of the car, ran to his partner's rescue and shot the German through the head and fired at me, but missed, breaking the glass in the door over my shoulder. I had no arms; hence I tried to retreat, several shots being fired in my direction by No. 2. No. 1 gained his feet, pulled the signal rope to stop the train, and rushed by me for the door, where he was met by the collector, who exchanged several shots with him. As the train stopped the robbers jumped off and disappeared in the darkness. I ran back into the train to aid the wounded German, who was lying on the floor. It all happened in a few minutes amid great excitement, and it was impossible for one man to see it all."

ONE OF THE MEN ARRESTED.

A Huntington Account of the Affair--One of the Bandits Captured--The Dizzy Story He Tells--Description of the Other Outlaw.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Dec. 13.—No. 4 C. & O. vestibule passenger train, east bound, was boarded by two robbers here at midnight. One was about five feet, nine inches in height with flowing black hair, was dressed in the style of a cowboy and was extremely nervous. The other was a red-headed boy, apparently about eighteen. At Sixteenth street they stepped out to the platform and put on masks. Returning immediately they proceeded to hold up the train. They were armed with large Colt revolvers and ordered all hands up. One of the first men they undertook to search was Mr. Tieche, of the Moreland Brewing company, of Cincinnati, who with his bride, was en route to Europe on his wedding tour. He resisted, and a scuffle ensued in which Tieche knocked the robber down. Almost instantly the other desperado shot Tieche from the rear, lodging two bullets in his brain. A general fight followed in which a passenger named Peter Drake, of Cincinnati, was shot in the leg.

THE ESCAPE.

The robbers pulled the bell cord and stopped the train at Twentieth street, where they made their escape amid a fusillade back and forth between them and Train Collector Zimmerman, who, it is thought, shot one of them. The dead and wounded passengers were carried on to Charleston. Every possible effort has been made to apprehend the murderers, but no clue has yet been discovered. A mask and an overcoat and two large navy revolvers belonging to them were dropped in the fight. It is believed the culprits belong to a gang of toughs now infesting the city.

Soon after the above circumstances Burwell Forgy, living near the scene, heard a noise in his yard, and going to the door was assailed with a volley of revolver shots, one of which struck him in the right shoulder, breaking the bone of his arm. The desperado fled in the dark without attempting to rob him. Both deeds were probably perpetrated by the same parties, who are evidently determined not to be taken. The taller and older robber is described as a typical cow boy, long haired and wearing a Mexican sombrero. He had spurs on his boots, several revolvers and a bowie in his belt. The other was a red headed boy in coarse dress and heavily armed. During the fight in the train the greatest excitement prevailed, women fainting, children screaming and everybody who could were seeking shelter under the seats. Mr. Tieche died in Charleston this morning.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ROBBERS.

There are many conflicting stories. Unfortunately the train kept ahead to Charleston instead of returning at once. Probably the most accurate account is that of Hon. S. Matheson, who took a hand in the fight. In describing the robbers to the chief of police he says:

"No. 1 was a man with very long black hair, resembling an Indian or cowboy, weighed about 135 pounds and was about 5 feet 8 inches, with rather slim features and plenty of nerve; coat, a slight black, and, I think, a frock coat. He carried two long Colt's pistols, about 10 inch barrel, and about 14 inches from point to point. I have captured the two pistols, one a Colt's patent, No. 893, with silver trimmings and an ornament on the side. The other pistol is a 40 calibre, brass mounted, trigger guard, no ornaments, six cylinder, muzzle loader that loads the cylinder in the muzzle and fires with gun caps.

"No. 2 was a short built boy above 5 feet 2 inches, pretty well built but apparently not so nervy as No. 1. He wore a short sack coat, dark colored, filled with cartridges for the 32-calibre pistol. He jumped off the train at the white fence opposite the C. & O. shops. I followed him to the steps of the cars and dispossessed him of the weapons. He then made toward the fence and fell in the ditch. No. 1 is supposed to have been shot in the breast or shoulders. He jumped off the forward end of the car after the train had been stopped.

SOME THEORIES.

Both men wore black masks, which were put on in the recess between the sleepers and the regular passenger coach. They then entered the car together, meeting the colored porter. They pushed him out of the way and, strange to say, the long haired man walked deliberately to the other end of the car, where he was met by the German, who occupied the seat at the forward end of the car." Mr. Matheson then described the struggle and the murder, as heretofore related. There is a theory that the robbers supposed the German had in his possession quite a large sum of money. They walked from the rear end of the coach to the front, attacking no one until they came to him, and there may be much truth in this theory. The German was from Cincinnati and on his way to Germany. He was accompanied by his affianced wife who was so wild with

grief that she attempted to kill herself. They were to have been married to-day in New York, and the body of the dead man was shipped west to-day.

Detectives are making an active search for the desperadoes. Mr. Bellamy has strong suspicions as to the identity of one of the men, and may be able to fasten the guilt upon him.

A telegram from Montgomery says two men answering the description of the robbers got off a freight that followed No. 4 last night, and that a posse of citizens armed with Winchester rifles are now in pursuit of them. The city is terribly worked up over the matter, and if the desperadoes are caught Judge Lynch will probably try them.

LATER--AN ARREST MADE.

At 8 o'clock this evening the detectives arrested Burrel Forgy for the attempted train robbery. He is the man who said he was shot in the right shoulder after the affair by prowlers around his house. He says some one passed and re-passed his window. He went to the door and was fired at and hit. He shut the door and another shot was fired through it and tore up the carpet.

Forgy corresponds exactly to the description of the taller robber, and has been identified by Matheson as the man. The ticket collector, Zimmerman, says as the tall man got off the train he fired at him and the robber threw his left hand to his right shoulder, which is the location of Forgy's wound. It is thought Forgy fired the shots at his home to give plausibility to his story. The coat found by Bellamy, the Chesapeake & Ohio watchman, had a bullet hole in the right shoulder. Forgy is unable to produce any coat, and says he lent it to his father, but cannot tell where his father lives. He came here from Louisiana about two months ago, where it is said he is wanted for a murderer. Forgy is under guard of two officers at his home. The police think they are close on the trail of the other robber.

TIECKE'S BETROTHED

Arrives in Cincinnati With His Body--Distressed by Grief.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 13.—Miss Anna Eichler arrived here to-night with the dead body of Oscar Tieche, her betrothed husband, who was killed near Huntington, W. Va., by train robbers to-day.

Miss Eichler is so distracted by grief that she is unable to give an account of the robbery. She is stopping with her uncle, Henry Eichler, of McKiven avenue, this city.

DASHING ROBBERS

Ride Into Houses on their Ponies, Hold Up the Occupants and Leave.

CHEYENNE, WYO., Dec. 13.—Twilight was just gathering Sunday evening, when two heavily armed men, dressed like cowboys, rode into the town of Gillette, bent on making a raise at the point of their weapons. The visitors forced their ponies into Tony Christian's saloon and dance hall and Tony, trembling, handed the robbers \$350 and four pistols. Five other men and a couple of women in the place were robbed. After taking a drink and treating everybody the visitors rode to the street. One of them proposed to rob the postoffice and rode inside the little place. He found a girl behind the window and when she told him there was no money on hand he believed her and rode out. The pair raided another saloon and grocery store. By the time the robbers were ready to leave Christian had a small posse organized. The highwaymen did not care for a fight and rode off in a hurry, going south, with bullets flying after them.

MURPHY IN NEW YORK.

He is Carrying on a Temperance Crusade in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Francis Murphy, the gospel temperance evangelist, began a crusade against the saloons of this city by holding two meetings Sunday in the Asbury M. E. church.

At the afternoon meeting he introduced John M. Kelly, of Pittsburgh, the national secretary of the League of Keeley Cure Clubs, as "a big, strong, intellectual man," who had once been "downed by whisky."

Mr. Kelly afterward told a reporter that he is working with Mr. Murphy, but can only remain in New York two days.

"When we run across a drunkard upon whom Brother Murphy and the pledge have no effect," he said, "I send him to the nearest Keeley institution, where he is invariably cured."

At the close of the meeting about fifty persons signed the pledge. In the evening ex-Judge Noah Davis presided. He told of the downfall and reformation of Mr. Murphy, and explained how he came to be a temperance evangelist.

Mr. Murphy said he proposed to fight the devil in this city with love.

"There is too great a fondness for the Mosaic law in those days," said he. "Even some of the churches are fond of it. Now, don't make a police court of the church. Leave that to the proper authorities."

"But they do not always do their duty. They will club a drunken mechanic and then fine him \$10, while a rich man, when found drunk, will be taken home in a carriage. That is a nice way to reform a drunkard. Let the laws of Moses go and take the law of Jesus. Moses was a dead failure, anyhow."

There will be a noon prayer meeting and an evening mass meeting every day this week.

Mr. Murphy says the report that a home for fallen women is to be built in Pittsburgh is true. He says: "Our plans are scarcely outlined, but they will be completed immediately after my return to Pittsburgh in two or three weeks. There is an association of charitable women in this city, the members of which are anxious to aid fallen women who could be induced to lead better lives. We intend to build a home where any outcast can find shelter, assistance and sympathy. Every large city in the country should have an institution of this kind."

Called to a New Field.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

STREUVILLE, O., Dec. 13.—Word was received here to-night that Rev. Charles D. Williams, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of this city, and St. John's and St. James's missions, had been called by the vestry of Trinity Cathedral at Cleveland, to the office of dean, which ranks next to Bishop.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

A Host of Resolutions Introduced on the Second Day.

COVERING NEARLY EVERY SUBJECT.

Money Appropriated to Aid in the Defense of the Homestead Strikers Under Indictment--The Miners at Coeur D'Alene Also Helped--A Proposition to Relieve the Tennessee Miners Met With General Objection.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—At this morning's session of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, a message from the Chicago Trades Assembly was read asking that the Federation take no action with regard to the Columbian Exposition Sunday opening question.

Unanimous consent was refused to the immediate consideration of a plan to establish a sinking fund. Other resolutions were introduced on the following subjects:

The saloon question; the moustache question; standing of the Knights of Labor in the Federation; political action granting charters to central bodies; compulsory arbitration; interference of courts and military; two on the national guard; Chinese sailors on Pacific mail steamers; assisted immigration; calling out of armed bodies during strikes; direct legislation through initiative and referendum to amend the alien contract law; universal label to establish a sinking fund; favoring an amendment of ship commissioners' laws; for the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday; for the pardoning of the Chicago anarchists, Nebe, Fielding and Schwab; for a national eight-hour law; for the inauguration of a campaign of education by the Federation; favoring the abolishment of trust and speculation in food products; for the organization into national bodies of the various unions of freight handlers and broom makers; favoring the abolition of United States district courts.

Others were introduced asking investigations of several boycotts and requesting others against the American Biscuit Company and unfair made Pittsburgh clothing.

It was agreed to take up the question of celebrating "Homestead Day" at the afternoon session.

The convention then listened to an address by George I. MacNeil.

An additional resolution from one of the Chicago delegates calling for a special session of Congress was introduced. At the afternoon session the question of making an appropriation to the Homestead strikers was discussed.

Delegate Skeffington, of Boston, presented the report of the committee on the president's report recommending that the convention donate \$1,000 to aid in the defense of the arrested strikers. This was adopted.

Delegate Morgan, of Chicago, moved that \$500 additional be contributed to relief fund. Carried. President Weihe, of the Amalgamated Association made a statement of trouble, and said 225 men are now under indictment, of whom five are charged with murder, over thirty with treason and the remainder with conspiracy and riot.

The total amount contributed during the strike was \$41,000.

The cases against the arrested strikers have cost the association \$10,000 for lawyers and witness fees. First Vice President McGuire, of Philadelphia, moved that \$500 be contributed to the defense fund of the Coeur d'Alene miners; carried. Delegate Toltenhausen, of Knoxville, Tenn., made a motion that \$500 be appropriated to the support of the Tennessee miners. Some of the delegates thought the matter was being carried too far. A general objection followed. Adjourned till to-morrow.

A GREAT EVENT.

An International College Boat Race Proposed for the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—One of the most interesting possibilities of the World's Fair year is a boat race for the championship of the world between the winning crew of the Oxford-Cambridge boat race, and the winning crew of the Harvard-Yale race. It is proposed that this race take place in Chicago, or near it, and already the two great American colleges have had considerable correspondence with the English universities.

A. G. Spaulding said to-day: "The event would, in my opinion, prove to be the greatest athletic event ever held anywhere in the world."

FATHER CORRIGAN'S TRIAL

Unexpectedly Postponed--Talk of a Compromise.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13.—The trial of Father Corrigan, which was begun yesterday, was unexpectedly postponed on account of objections being raised as to the eligibility of Vicar General O'Connor acting as judge in place of Bishop Wigzer.

It is reported that there are prospects of the case being compromised, or of being postponed indefinitely.

The trial is set down to be resumed to-morrow, but Mr. Doane said that there may be a further postponement.

Green Glass Blowers Strike.

BRIDGEPORT, N. J., Dec. 13.—The United Green Glass Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, through the present executive board, have decided to make a fight against the non-union glass manufacturers of South Jersey, and last night decided to call all union men out of the Cumberland Glass Company's works this morning. The points at issue are: Regulating the employment of union apprentices and the wage scale adopted by the national convention of the United Glasworkers held in Rochester.

Telegraphers strike in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 13.—The telegraph operators who have been endeavoring to secure a contract from the Georgia Central railroad for the last two weeks have finally struck. There were about 250 operators on the Central, of whom about 200 went out. Superintendent Wadley claims that the strike will cause only a temporary inconvenience

to the road. The arrest of several operators who went out leaving their keys open and a semaphore signal up was ordered.

DR. BRIGGS' TRIAL.

The Doctor Begins His Argument in His Own Defense.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The Briggs heresy trial was resumed here to-day. The galleries of the old Scotch church was crowded and the attendance of the brethren forming the court was unusually large.

The large attendance was due to the fact that Dr. Briggs was to answer the charges brought against him by the prosecuting committee. Dr. Briggs read from a printed pamphlet.

He proceeded to consider the points of the prosecuting committee's argument and asserted that the line of prosecution adopted by them was illegal and dishonorable. The rulings made by the judiciary precluded them from the line of argument pursued and showed a contempt of the judiciary. If the latter sustain their own ruling as they must, then these charges must be thrown out of court.

"Mr. McCook has said that I have not retracted any of the statements made by me in the inaugural address," continued Dr. Briggs. "But why should I? When it is shown that I have made erroneous statements then will I retract but not before. There has been no proof offered yet that I have been guilty of heretical teachings, and if this were a civil court I should stop right here and ask that the case be dismissed. But I recognize the fact that this trial is merely for the purpose of carrying these charges to a higher ecclesiastical tribunal, and so I am forced to consider them on their merits."

Dr. Briggs then proceeded to take up successively the charges and specifications and to give a categorical response in his argument which was remarkable for its wide resources, profound erudition and close reasoning.

THE COOLEY TRIALS.

Flaws in the Indictments and they May Be Quashed.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Dec. 13.—The cases against Lute Cooley and his family for receiving stolen goods were taken up this afternoon. At the outset Attorney A. F. Downs, for the defendants, held that as there could not be a conviction on the first count, which alleged stealing, and as the second count did not state the value of the stolen goods alleged to have been received, the charge ought to be quashed.

After some argument the court stated that it was loth to quash the indictments, and gave the district attorney till to-morrow to combat the argument. The same law will be evident in all the seven indictments and it is expected that the cases will all be quashed. In that event they will be deferred till the March term. It is expected that the same law will be discovered in the indictments against Lida Pastor and her father, The Cooleys' are jubilant. There is a requisition from West Virginia asked for here against Sam Yeager.

ROUVIER RESIGNS.

The French Prime Minister Resents Clemenceau's Attack.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—In consequence of M. Clemenceau's letter published in the *Figaro* connecting M. Rouvier, the finance minister, with the Panama scandal, the latter called upon President Carnot at the palace of the Elysee to-day and handed in his resignation of the finance portfolio.

In the chamber of deputies M. Rouvier confirmed the statement made by M. Clemenceau that he and Baron De Reinach visited M. Clemenceau on the evening of the baron's death. In his statement M. Clemenceau said M. Rouvier had explained to him in the lobby of the chamber of deputies that Baron De Reinach was being driven mad by the campaign organized against him by the newspapers; that it was for him a question of life or death, and that the three visited M. Herz to induce him to use his influence to stop the attacks that were being made upon Baron De Reinach. M. Herz informed them that it was not in his power to stop these attacks and the visitors left.

M. Rouvier, in acknowledging that the statement of M. Clemenceau was true, said that he had done nothing to reproach himself for, and that his conscience was easy.

M. Paul De Roulade, the former president of the suppressed patriotic league, made a violent attack upon M. Rouvier, declaring that he ought to be compelled to appear before the high court to answer charges made against him in connection with his conduct while holding a ministerial position.

M. Rouvier responded to M. De Roulade, saying that he was ready to answer in any court for any charge that had been or might be made against him, and that he would only repeat what he had said.

M. Rouvier added that he had visited Baron Reinach solely from motives of humanity. He declared that a section of the press was taking advantage of the Panama affair to throw slurs upon all Republicans who are in power. He would resume this place as a simple deputy and could hold his head high with sense that his honor had not been sullied.

The resignation of M. Rouvier will probably result in an extension of official life to the Ribot cabinet.

Shortly after M. Rouvier's visit to President Carnot it was officially announced that the finance minister's resignation had been accepted, and that M. Tirard, ex-minister of finance and at present representing France at the Brussels monetary conference, had been appointed to succeed him.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Mrs. Kate Painter Arrested for Poisoning Her Husband.

GREENSBURG, PA., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Kate Painter, of this city, was arrested and committed to jail here on a charge of poisoning her husband, George Painter, a well known citizen.

Mrs. Painter has been married three times. His first husband was killed on the railroad and her second husband died shortly before her third marriage with Painter. His ailment was said to be quick consumption and he left a legacy of \$3,000 to his widow. Painter's insurance aggregated over \$4,000.

The woman makes a general denial and in particular she claims the finding of arsenic in her husband's stomach does not incriminate her when she had purchased strychnine.

WILL INVESTIGATE.

The Condition of the Treasury Will Be Inquired Into

BY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

After a Tilt Between the Appropriations and Ways and Means Committees the House Decides the Matter--The Resolution of Inquiry. The Work to Begin at Once--The Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The house opened to-day with a sharp contest between the ways and means and appropriations committees, but it was brief and decisive and resulted in a victory for the former committee. For some time there has been a little rivalry between these two committees of the house, and when the matter of ascertaining the financial condition of the treasury under the operations of the McKinley law became a pertinent question immediately after the election this rivalry was accentuated by the dispute as to which committee should conduct the investigation.

Mr. Dockery, of the appropriations committee, introduced a resolution assigning this duty to the committee of which he is a member, and a few days later Mr. Wilson, of the ways and means committee, presented a resolution directing the committee upon which would fall the burden of originating revenue legislation for the relief of a depleted treasury to conduct the inquiry. Both resolutions went to the committee on rules, and that committee to-day reported Mr. Wilson's proposition, the house conferring jurisdiction on the ways and means committee.

Immediately after the reading of the report Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, a member of the ways and means committee of the last Congress, but now of the appropriations committee, sprang to his feet and sought to present a substitute to dividing the work between the two committees, conferring upon the ways and means committee the inquiry into the effect of the McKinley law and upon the appropriation committee the investigation of the financial condition of the treasury.

To the proposed substitute Mr. Catchings, of the committee on rules, promptly objected, stating that Mr. Breckenridge's resolution should be introduced and referred in the usual way and declining on behalf of the committee on rules to accept any substitute or amendment whatever to the pending resolution. After some further discussion Mr. Breckenridge withdrew his substitute and the resolution recommended by the committee on rules was unanimously adopted. This resolution is as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on ways and means be authorized and instructed to inquire and report as to the present condition of the treasury and the future probable revenues under existing laws; and to that end the committee is particularly instructed to ascertain the amounts as near as may be that will be required for the payment of pensions prior to June 30, 1894; the amount of unexpended appropriations and the amount required to complete works now authorized by law; the items of the sums to the credit of disbursing officers; the items of probable revenue between this date and June 30, 1894, and the dates at which the same will be collected by the treasury, together with all other facts which may be useful to show the present and future condition of the treasury."

The members of the ways and means committee were at once notified that a meeting of the committee would be held this morning to begin the investigation. Mr. Springer says the investigation will be made by the full committee in open session.

Most of the day was consumed in the house in consideration of the senate bill enlarging the provisions of the act for the distribution of the awards made under the convention between the United States and Mexico--the La Abra claims. Although bitterly opposed by Mr. Covert, of New York, the bill finally passed by a large vote.

The effect of the bill is to refer the whole matter to the court of claims, with power of appeal by either party.

The remainder of the session was consumed in a consideration of unimportant measures.

in the Senate.

The joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to make an agreement with the five civilized Indian tribes for allotments of lands in severalty and for opening the Indian territory to settlement was discussed in the senate to-day during the morning hour and then went over without action till to-morrow.

The anti-option bill was taken up and the rest of the day's session was occupied by Mr. George, of Mississippi, in advocacy of that bill.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

One of the largest shipments of specie taken out for many months on one vessel was carried to Europe yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer *Trave*. There was \$2,750,000 in gold and \$475,000 in silver.

A cyclone passed near Summit, La., yesterday, carrying death and destruction in its path. Four persons were killed and a number injured.

Hon. James J. Farn, one of the former proprietors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, died Monday night, aged ninety-three years.

It is stated the telegraphers' strike will be confined to the Rock Island road. No other roads will be involved.

The President will spend the holidays duck shooting on the Chesapeake bay. A great snow storm occurred in Kansas yesterday.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Ohio, rain or snow in the northern portion. Wednesday morning, clearing Wednesday afternoon, winds shifting to west; colder.

For Western Pennsylvania, south winds, shifting to west; slightly colder in western portion; rain or snow.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 37 7 p. m. 44
9 a. m. 38 10 p. m. 40
12 m. 32 Weather--Rain.